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The Philadelphia Highway

Coin Find

by

Eric P. Newman, LM 619
and
Peter P. Gaspar, ANA 72699

The numismatic dreams of several members of the South Jersey Treasure Hunter's Club came true in February, 1975, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Using metal detectors over freshly moved earth, these "instant" archaeologists uncovered quanities of coins and other artifacts. Though still being found, the coins have included one major American rarity, a surprising hoard of over 362 identical pieces dated 1699, and many other numismatic curiosities.

In the construction of the elevated Delaware Expressway (I-95) running north and south through Philadelphia along the west bank of the Delaware River, the portion passing in front of Society Hill was engineered to run below ground level so as not to interfere with the view of the river and the embankment. The excavation for that portion of the highway was cut through the slope from Delaware Avenue up to Front Street and required substantial depth between Spruce and Walnut Streets, an area which for 300 years was teeming with merchants, traders, shippers, seamen, visitors, and Philadelphians in general. The site of the find was just north of where Dock Creek (now covered by Dock Street) formerly flowed into the Delaware River and where William Penn made his original landing in 1682 at their confluence. The Blue Anchor Tavern constructed in 1671 was the first building in this area and in 1691 Thomas Budd rebuilt it and added adjacent houses known as Budd's Row. These structures, although modified from time to time, were well frequented through the end of the eighteenth century.[1]

The treasure hunters had been attracted to this area in late 1974 by reports of the discovery of American colonial glass as the drag lines and bulldozers graded the site. A bottle made about 1745 was the first find, along with hundreds of whole and broken English clay smoking pipes. On February 14, 1975, Marshall E. Overman, Scott Overman, William R. Paull and Steven Paull first discovered a group of 178 English halfpence. The steep embankment of the trench was a churned up mass of marl, old log piling, and debris. There was substantial danger of collapse while digging in it and the hunters were warned away by the construction contractor's personnel.

The rapid progress of the road construction closed the site within a few days after the first coins were discovered. Photographs were taken of the find site but no accurate stratigraphy was possible. The manner in which the coins were scattered in the 10 by 10 foot area where they were found embedded in earth suggested that the pieces dated 1699 had originally been together very near where they were found, but the exact original site or depth could not be ascertained.

While no further exploration of the original excavation was possible, the finders learned that excess earth was being moved in large quantities from the Delaware Expressway excavation to three nearby dump sites, one at Weccacoe Avenue, another at Third and Oregon Streets, and a third at Third and Callowhill Streets. Many coins including 184 additional 1699 halfpence were found within a few months at these disposal areas by the original searchers who were joined by Alfred Domzalski, David W. Loll, and Harry Loll. This brought the total of 1699 halfpence to 362. The major find in artifacts was an intact English eighteenth century iron swivel cannon.[2] Onion bottles from the 1700-10 period were also located.

Earth from the Expressway excavation had been transported to dump sites

Preceding page:

Location where the Philadelphia coin find was made as it appeared in the eighteenth century, showing Dock Creek, the draw bridge across Dock Creek, and the Blue Anchor Tavern.

beginning one month before the original find of the coins and continuing at least until April 1975. The bulldozers at the dump sites continually graded the areas, mounding up some earth for future use elsewhere. This prevented a systematic search of these areas, and many artifacts were broken or buried. Debris and earth from other areas were also hauled in, but exploration continues and new finds are still being made at the dump sites from time to time.

All of the 1699 halfpence had the bust and legend of William III and were of the type with the date following the legend (Type 2) rather than the date being in the exergue (Type 1).[3] All have very weak detail, and were counterfeits intended for circulation, produced by sand casting. (Striking counterfeit English copper coins from dies did not begin until April, 1752. Casting in sand was the prior method.)[4] Mold lines or sprues are evident on the edges of some pieces. Virtually all of these coins have heavily and irregularly filed edges, perhaps in imitation of the diagonally ridged edges on English gold and silver coins. All types of genuine William III 1699 halfpence have plain edges. The counterfeits were cast from two piece molds made by impressing into the casting sand the same pair of coin faces. These coin faces appear to have been made from genuine coins, since a comparison of the counterfeits with genuine pieces reveals virtually identical characteristics in device and letter outlines and detail. Obviously the simplest way to produce sand cast counterfeits is to use genuine coins to make the impressions. The counterfeits have very low relief, probably because worn genuine coins were used as impression patterns so as to produce counterfeits with an intentional simulation of wear. The results of a

Looking north toward the Benjamin Franklin Bridge from the site of the coin find along the Delaware Avenue side of the highway cut in February 1975.

metallographic examination and electron microprobe analysis reveal a typical dendritic microstructure of cast metal and a high purity copper substantially free of oxygen. A good raw material source and excellent casting technique is indicated.

That the pieces are counterfeit is particularly evident from their short weight. The average weight of the 187 examples which were available for measurement is 7.23 grams (111.6 grains), with a standard deviation of 1.11 grams (17.1 grains). C. Wilson Peck reported an average weight of 157.3 grains for genuine pieces of this issue and a range from 147.3 to 181.1 grains, the standard legal weight being 166.6 grains.[5] The weight range of the

William R. Paull holding examples of his find of counterfeit 1699 halfpence just after locating them.

About the Authors

Eric P. Newman, executive vice president of Edison Brothers Stores, Inc. in St. Louis, Missouri, has actively served numismatics for fifty-six years. During this span he has been awarded ten Heath Literary Awards for articles in *The Numismatist*, and in 1969 was the recipient of the coveted Farran Zerbe Award. He is also the author of *Early Paper Money of America, The Fantastic 1804 Dollar, Coinage for Colonial Virginia, The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, and many other numismatic publications.

Dr. Peter P. Gaspar is Professor of Chemistry and an Associate of the Center for Archaeometry at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. In addition to his chemical research, Dr. Gaspar's numismatic interests include the evolution of die-making and coinage techniques, and the coins of Norman England. Recently he was awarded a three year grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to organize the collection of dies and coins at the Royal Mint in London.

Dr. Gaspar is a fellow of the American Numismatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society, and a member of the Société Suisse de Numismatique and the Cyprus Numismatic Society. He has published numismatic articles in American and European journals as well as more than 50 research papers in chemical journals.

counterfeits examined is 4.38 to 10.98 grams (67.6 to 169.4 grains). The weight distribution of the counterfeits is uniform about the mean, indicating that no attempt had been made to select these pieces out of a group of counterfeits on the basis of their weight.

There are pieces in the Philadelphia hoard where the device appears to be doubled as in a double struck piece, but this is due to a movement of the pattern in making the sand mold. Others show copper flow caused by sand slippage when the pattern was removed or after the mold was prepared. One has the IA of BRITANNIA over the 99 of 1699, indicating that the mounted coin used for the pattern was rotated clockwise after first being lifted slightly out of the sand mold and then accidentally falling back into the mold. Some pieces have raised lumps and dots, indicative of casting defects.

Checking the Weccacoe Avenue dumpsite with a metal detector in September 1975.

Having established that the Philadelphia hoard halfpence are counterfeit raises some interesting questions. What were the economic conditions which brought about the American circulation of such counterfeits? When and where were they made, and is there any previous reference to them?

Characteristics of Genuine 1699 Halfpence

The official issues of William III copper halfpence and farthings are among the most crudely executed of all English copper coins, thus qualifying as attractive targets for counterfeiters. Very little has been written about the genuine pieces and even less of counterfeits. A detailed description of the English copper coins minted during the decade beginning in 1690 appears in Peck's study, but he relied heavily on secondary sources for his background material, thus limiting his comments on the coins and the means by which they were produced.[6]

English coinage of copper resumed in 1693 after a lapse since 1679, halfpence and farthings being struck only in tin

during the interval. A short-lived patent was given to Andrew Corbet in 1693 which called for 780 tons of copper to be struck over a nine year period beginning March 25, 1693. Only a few very rare 1693 farthings are now attributed to this contract, and in the next year a new license was granted to Sir Joseph Herne, Sir Francis Parry, George Clark, Abel Slaney, and Daniel Barton for coinage of halfpence and farthings totaling 700 tons with a face value of £137,200 sterling to be minted over a seven year period beginning midsummer 1694. Under this contract the copper coins of William and Mary dated 1694 and of William III dated from 1695 to 1701 were struck. The franchise for these coins allowed a reasonable private gain for the contractors. Since the copper weight of these coins and the total number to be struck were specified in the license, the contractors had to make most of their profit by minimizing the cost of production. One of their methods was using cast blanks in blatant disregard of the terms of their contract. The contract called for blanks of best English copper, rolled and milled, to be struck into coins at the Mint.[7]

By January 13, 1695/6 a petition to Parliament alleged that the new coins were of base copper, light in weight and made from cast blanks. The report of the committee investigating these complaints approved the quality of the copper used and the weight of the coins, but confirmed that cast blanks were often employed. One of the Roettiers family of engravers testified that the casting of blanks was preferable because (1) casting was a more rapid process than rolling and cutting copper, and (2) the life of coinage dies was three times longer when used to strike cast blanks than when used to strike blanks cut from rolled strips.

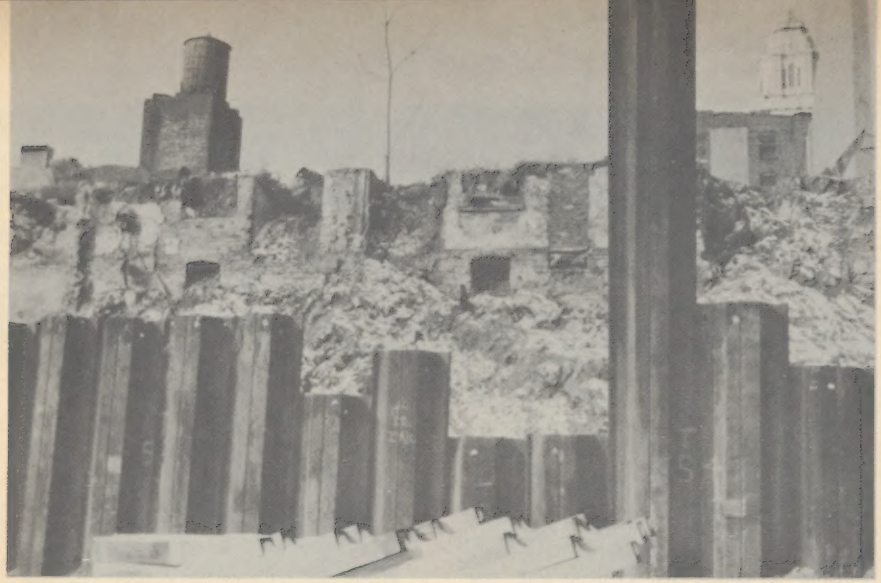
Genuine English 1699 William III Type 2 halfpenny.

The moneyers were paid 1 7/8 pence per pound weight of coinage, and this included preparation of the dies. This was a very low fee, since the moneyers previously were paid 2 1/2 pence per pound weight of coinage for copper coinage, and the engravers were separately paid another penny per pound weight of coinage for the dies.

From Ruding's summary of the committee report it seems that it was the moneyers rather than the contractors who decided to use cast copper blanks for the 1694 to 1701 coinage. Mr. Davis, the roller and cutter, said that the copper used for rolled blanks had to be fine or it would not roll, but he could not say anything about those which were cast except that the patentees paid five pence per pound weight for making either sort of blanks. This makes it appear that some blanks were made outside the Mint and that there was no monetary advantage to the contractors in buying cast blanks.[8]

Because the moneyers were paid by the weight of the coins struck, it was they who benefited by using blanks which were more easily struck and which allowed the dies to last longer. In fairness to the moneyers the low fee paid to them may have made it necessary for them to sacrifice quality somewhat. At this time, there was lack of work at the Royal Mint, such that an allowance of £30 per year was given to each of the 13 moneyers from March 25, 1693 until the Mint was busy again. Both Peck and Craig wondered why the copper coinage was granted to outside contractors when the moneyers were in distress through unemployment. The explanation must simply be that the contractors could arrange reduced wages more easily than the Crown.

The weight standard for the 1694 to 1701 copper coinage seems to have been generally complied with. Halfpennies and farthings were to weigh 166.6 and 83.3 respectively under the 1694 contract, and Peck records average weights



Looking west across the trench at the exposed fireplaces of early Front Street dwellings.

of 161.9, 160.4, 157.3 and 156.9 grains respectively for the four different types of halfpennies, and 87.6 and 79.3 for the two issues of farthings. A weight range of about 50 and 30 grains for the two denominations is centered around the average.

Since only two genuine halfpence dated 1700 and no genuine halfpence dated 1699 were found in Philadelphia, other numismatic collections containing genuine 1698, 1699 (including Type 2), and 1700 halfpence have been studied. Their average weight conforms to the 166.6 grain standard and falls within Peck's findings. There is roughness and pitting in their planchets of a nature indicating the use of cast planchets rather than poor rolling. The edges of the genuine pieces are rather square which is ordinarily a characteristic feature of punched blanks, but an alternating pattern of flat areas with fine striations due to shearing and jagged areas due to fracture could not be discerned. On all genuine pieces examined the edges are smoother than the obverse and reverse surfaces, suggesting that if cast blanks were used, an edge rolling operation in a Castaing type machine might have been applied to the edges.

The reverse dies of William III copper halfpence were made with a device punch of the figure of Britannia engraved by John Roettier for Charles II halfpence. The obverse bust punch is believed to have been cut by James Roettier. The making of the actual dies was apparently done at the Royal Mint, but due to lack of quality control the die sinking was sloppy and characterized by some faulty and blundered lettering. Peck records 39 lettering errors for this period, compared with 4 for the 1672 to 1679 copper coinage and only 2 errors for the prolific copper coinage of 1717 to 1754. The blunders include omitted letters (GVLIEMVS, GVLIELMS, GVLILMVS, TERTVS), transposed letters (GVLILEMVS, GVILELMVS), incorrect letters (MVRIA, RRITANNIA, GVLIEEMVS), and an upside down A instead of V (GƎLIELMƎS, TERTIƎS). There are many examples of an A without a crossbar. Peck asserts that these are not cases of defective A punches.[9] This assertion is not corroborated and is challenged by the example of an A with a very weak but distinct cross bar being found by the authors.

The many blundered dies are the customary result of placing the responsibility for both the coinage and the profit from it in the hands of private

contractors. The willingness to place the coinage of copper in private hands and the laxness of the moneyers is at least partially explained by the official position that copper coins were not proper money but token money to make change.[10]

William III Copper Counterfeits

The production of counterfeit copper coins in the 18th century in England began soon after the cessation of official copper issues in 1724. To accomplish this the counterfeiters melted down the newer George I coins and produced counterfeits of the 1694 to 1701 coinage at three-fourths of the official weight.[11] Soon after 1730 forgers were using commercial copper to counterfeit the George II issues.

The weight of the Philadelphia pieces matches that of counterfeits dated from 1694 to 1701 and made about 1725. The high quality of the copper found in the pieces is consistent with the metal originating from the George I regal coinage of 1717-24. The low oxygen content speaks for a well developed casting technique, indicative of a large and well organized operation. The conclusion that the Philadelphia counterfeit 1699 halfpence are of English origin seems inescapable.

Counterfeiting William III 1699 halfpence took advantage of the fact that most genuine 1699 coins were heavily circulated and worn by 1725, particularly those which had come to America. There were no copper coins minted for circulation in England from 1701 until 1717 so that William III halfpence remained in circulation while George I coinage was introduced. Thus, the public would be expected to accept without concern what appeared to be heavily worn William III copper halfpence but which were actually counterfeits made to appear worn and old.

The rough file marks on the edges of the Philadelphia hoard pieces are an interesting and puzzling feature; interesting in that the edges of the

Digging about 15 feet below street level into the embankment of the highway trench where the first coins were found.

Typical edge filing marks on the counterfeit 1699 halfpence found in Philadelphia.

Obverse of counterfeit 1699 halfpenny showing casting defects from sand slippage during casting.

Philadelphia pieces are so different from the smooth edges of the official coins and puzzling in that so much labor was required in this filing process. Yet what other choice did the counterfeiters have if their sand casting process left sprue at the edges and other flowage defects where the sand molds were joined.

While the designs of the 1699 counterfeits are weak, their characteristic surface roughness has not been smoothed by wear, indicating that they did not circulate. On genuine struck coins of 1698, 1699, and 1700, the surface imperfections of the cast blanks have usually been somewhat eradicated by wear. The Philadelphia counterfeits also show little chemical deterioration from their period of burial. Their dark brown surface color is typical of similar copper coins which have been exposed only to atmospheric conditions for many years.

It seems logical that between 1725 and 1735 some Philadelphia merchant had imported the counterfeit 1699 halfpence from England to make a profit by paying them out as change. This merchant was not satisfied with the customary profit he could make in circulating genuine halfpence for one penny in Pennsylvania money of account. The Spanish dollar as a standard of exchange was then equivalent to 4 shillings 6 pence in English sterling or 108 genuine halfpence. In Pennsylvania the Spanish dollar was equal to 7 shillings 6 pence (180 halfpence) Pennsylvania money of account. Thus genuine English halfpence which customarily passed for one penny in Pennsylvania money of account created about a 20 per cent profit for anyone bringing genuine halfpence from England to Pennsylvania and circulating them. Genuine English copper coins had been so circulated in Pennsylvania since prior to 1682, as stated in the following London news notice (Note the overly optimistic profit predicted.):

> "From Bristol They write that another Ship is fitting out for Pensylvania on board which 40 Quakers together with their families will imbarq; and amongst other things tis said they carry over with them 300 pounds-worth of Half-pence, and Farthings which in that Colony go currant for twice their value and 'tis added that some discontented Presbyterians will Likewise accompany them."[12]

When in the eighteenth century counterfeit (rather than genuine) halfpence could normally be bought in England for two thirds of their face value

in England and substituted for the genuine halfpence which passed for one penny in Pennsylvania currency, the combined profit increased to 80 per cent on the investment for the importer and the passer (the latter being then known as a smasher). If counterfeit halfpence could be bought for 60 percent of the face value, the profit would reach 100 percent.

Whoever held the hoard of William III counterfeit halfpence apparently did not dispose of all of them before halfpence disturbances and agitation began. In 1738 there were so many genuine halfpence in circulation in Philadelphia that some merchants refused to receive them back for one penny Pennsylvania currency. A printed broadside was circulated in Philadelphia written by Dick Farmer (a fictitious name) asking that the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania be authorized to accept halfpence at that rate, but such a law would have encouraged importation of greater quantities of English halfpence. On January 2, 1741, a riot in Philadelphia took place because some shopkeepers would only accept 5 English halfpence as equal to 4 pence Pennsylvania currency. This was made the official rate on June 18, 1741, by a Philadelphia ordinance providing for 15 halfpence to be equal to a Pennsylvania shilling (4/5ths of a penny each) and making it a disturbance of the peace not to accept them on that basis.[13] This put English halfpence virtually on a fair exchange basis. With all this agitation over genuine halfpence, it was no wonder that the owner of counterfeit halfpence felt that it was too risky to circulate them.

There are several characteristics of the 1699 counterfeit halfpence similar to the counterfeits described in the prosecution in Philadelphia in September 1783, of William Trickett and Samuel Cryndal for counterfeiting 300 English halfpence. The defendants were brass founders. Cryndal asserted that when he applied to Trickett for employment, Trickett described the job as "Undertaken to [do] Cast Work for Coach Harness Makers," indicating that sand casting was the process used. Cryndal said that Trickett "shewed him a Pattern of making Coppers." Trickett said that he "was prevailed on to file some counterfeit Coppers for what Purpose your Petitioner did not then apprehend" and subsequently said that he was "innocently" filing the edges of "pence" (actually halfpence which were then referred to as pence since there were then no coined copper pence) for his employer, John Stanton.[14] These assertions indicated that in 50 years procedures for counterfeiting copper had not changed substantially.

1785 Immune Columbia

A most important American copper coin found at a dump site was a 1785 Immune Columbia - Nova Constellatio Copper (Crosby VII-30). A few examples of these pieces were sent to America from Birmingham, England in the hope of securing coinage contracts from the Continental Congress which was meeting in Philadelphia. The Nova Constellatio die had already been used on the 1783 Nova Constellatio copper coinage introduced by Gouverneur Morris into American circulation. It is therefore quite natural that an Immune Columbia piece was both lost and subsequently found in Philadelphia.

The newly discovered piece weighs 148.3 grains and has a specific gravity of 8.8. The coin has areas of green corrosion and some raw copper spots from cleaning, but is generally in fine condition as far as wear is concerned. It is buckled somewhat with the convexity on the reverse.

There are about 15 known examples. The Immune Columbia die was brought to America by Walter Mould and in 1788 was used in America in combination with a Vermont obverse (Ryder 1) and also with an American counterfeit GEORGIVS III halfpence obverse (Crosby, p. 312).

Other Coins Found

There were several pewter and several lead counterfeit George II and George III halfpence found. Pewter consisted of varying proportions of tin and lead

1785 Immune Columbia - Nova Constellatio copper found at a Philadelphia dump site.

adulterated with natural impurities, such as antimony. Its color was dark or light depending on the composition as evidenced by the many pewter plates, mugs, and eating utensils found at the Philadelphia sites. How pewter halfpence could be reasonably expected to pass in circulation with their dark gray color is another problem, but in candlelight at night perhaps their color would not be readily noticeable.

One 1738 pewter George II counterfeit halfpence puts all the others in shadow. It offers very convincing proof that coin counterfeiting was also being done in Philadelphia at about that time. It weighs 207 grains and has an 11.2 specific gravity. It contains a very wide flange extending out from the circumference of the coin area. There are striations horizontally across the obverse and reverse of both the flange and coin area, being less pronounced on the coin. These striations have the same appearance as the grain of a weathered wood board. In addition at 3 and 9 o'clock on each surface at the circumference of the coin area are raised impressions of bent nails, clearly showing that the coins used as casting patterns had been nailed onto a block of wood so that they could be easily held while making their impressions into the

Sand cast pewter counterfeit 1738 halfpenny with wide flange showing wood grain from board used as a sand flattener and impressions of nails used to mount coins used as casting patterns.

sand mold. The flange on the counterfeit clearly indicates that it was not ready for circulation and would not have been given to the passer in that form. It was obviously a rejected experiment or unfinished product from a local counterfeiter's operation.

The fact that wood grain marks extend over the coin is strange. If the pattern coin mounted on wood was pressed into sand then the wood grain should not appear on the cast coin. The appearance of the grain on the coin seems explicable only by a piece of grained wood first being used to flatten the sand in the mold. Then the subsequent impression of the coin pattern was not strong enough to eliminate all of the wood grain design in the coin area, leaving undisturbed the grain design surrounding the circumference of the coin area.

Another George II counterfeit in pewter has a flange extending about 1/8th inch beyond the intended circumference of the coin. It also shows some wood grain design. Its date is illegible. It may have been produced by the same maker as the 1738 counterfeit described previously.

A counterfeit George II halfpenny without a discernable date but with the young head of the King is unusual in that it is composed of substantially pure tin with a very thin copper colored surface. The surface has occasional breaks where the shiny tin shows through. An analysis of the surface indicates a presence of copper, iron and lead. The specific gravity of the coin is 7.06 compared to 7.28 for pure tin. It weighs 6.8383 grams (105 1/2 grains). The low melting point of tin (232 degrees centigrade) causes a rejection of the thought that the copper surface was produced by a hot dip. A copper coating was desirable for its circulation and apparently was applied by the use of a copper colored metallic paint. An oxidation reduction process by which tin can be dipped in a hot salt mixture to produce a copper plating was not then known.

A 1737 pewter counterfeit English halfpence has two holes punched through it equidistant and near the center of the coin. This was a hummerdinger (humdinger) which when strung to both hands by a looped string provided a spinning and humming yoyo for an eighteenth century Philadelphia child.

One lead cast of a struck medal was found. It was such a poor casting that only the partial outline of the device and none of the legend is visible. With help from James Brady of the American Numismatic Society the cast was identified as a copy of a 1746 English medal in honor of William,Duke of Cumberland, for his victory at Culloden over Bonnie Prince Charley. A figure male dressed in plaid kneels before and doffs his hat to a crowned rampant British lion. This medal was popular among Protestants and a Philadelphia counterfeiter was attempting to reproduce them for sale, but apparently the one found was a reject. No cast of that poor quality would have been imported from England. It weighs 13.32 grams (205 1/2 grains) and has a 10.5 specific gravity.

The great bulk of the coins found other than the 1699 halfpence were genuine and ranged in date from 1681 to 1907. United States coinage was principally concentrated in the 1794-1816 period. Eighteenth century English, Irish, French, and Spanish Colonial pieces showed that those coins were then circulating in Philadelphia. There were the customary number of counterfeits among the English coppers and the only "United States" piece of questionable status was a Henry Kettle game counter in brass which resembles the U.S. 1803 gold half eagle. An attempt to pass this Kettle piece for $5 might have occurred and either the receiver threw it away in the presence of the passer or the unsuccessful passer threw it away to get rid of the evidence.

A counterfeit 1733 French ecu with a Pau mint mark and weighing 19.6163 grams (302.8 grains) proved to be made of tin with a small amount of antimony as an impurity. Its specific gravity is 7.27. A counterfeit 1735 French ecu is quite similar.

Schedule of Coins From The Philadelphia Find

(All English and Irish halfpence are genuine unless otherwise noted, but the condition of some makes such determination uncertain)

Identification Number	Country and Denomination		Date and Comments	
1	England	1/4d	169–	(Tin with copper plug)
2	England	1/4d	1774	
3,4	England	1/2d	1694	
5-366	England	1/2d	1699	(Type 2) Cast copper counterfeits with filed edges
367,368	England	1/2d	1700	(Type 3)
369,370	England	1/2d	1719	
371	England	1/2d	1722	
372	England	1/2d	1723	
373	England	1/2d	1724	
374,375	England	1/2d	1730	
376	England	1/2d	1731	
377	England	1/2d	1734	Cast lead counterfeit
378	England	1/2d	1735	
379,380	England	1/2d	1737	
381	England	1/2d	1737	Cast pewter counterfeit with 2 holes for use as a hummerdinger
382	England	1/2d	1738	Cast pewter counterfeit with wood grain horizontal striations on both faces
383	England	1/2d	1738	Cast pewter counterfeit with wood grain vertical striations on obverse
384	England	1/2d	17--	George II (young head) copper plated tin counterfeit
385	England	1/2d	17--	George II (young head) pewter counterfeit
386	England	1/2d	1746	
387	England	1/2d	1748	
388	England	1/2d	1750	
389	England	1/2d	1755	
390,391	England	1/2d	1757	
392	England	1/2d	17--	George II (old head) copper counterfeit
393	England	1/2d	1771	
394	England	1/2d	1772	
395	England	1/2d	1773	Lead counterfeit
396	England	1/2d	177–	Lead counterfeit with part of right side broken off
397	England	1/2d	1775	
398	England	Medal	1746	Lead counterfeit of Duke of Cumberland medal
399	England	1d	1787	Paris Mines, Anglesey token payable at London, Liverpool or Bristol
400	Ireland	1/2d	1681	
401,402,403	Ireland	1/2d	1723	Wood's coinage
404	Ireland	1/2d	1737	
405	Ireland	1/2d	1750	
406	Ireland	1/2d	1752	
407	Ireland	1/2d	1776	
408	Ireland	1/2d	1781	
409	Ireland	1/2d	1804	
410	Spain	1/2R	1781	Mexico City Mint
411	Spain	1R	1740	Mexico City Mint
412	Spain	1R	1763	Mexico City Mint
413	Spain	1R	1779	Mexico City Mint
414,415	Spain	1R	1781	Mexico City Mint
416	Spain	2R	1780	Mexico City Mint
417	Spain	2R	1783	Mexico City Mint
418	Spain	8R	1753	Mexico City Mint
419	Spain	8R	1755	Mexico City Mint
420	France	Ecu	1733	Pau Mint Counterfeit in tin

Identification Number	Country and Denomination		Date and Comments	
421	France	Ecu	1735	Paris Mint
422	France	Ecu	17--	40% portion of Louis XV counterfeit in white metal
423	France	Louis d'or	1726	Paris Mint
424	India	—	1809-17	Unidentified copper piece
425	U.S.A.	Pattern	1785	Immune Columbia - Nova Constellatio in copper (Crosby VII-30)
426	U.S.A.	1/2¢	1800	
427	U.S.A.	1/2¢	1805	
428-432	U.S.A.	1¢	1794	
433	U.S.A.	1¢	1795	
434	U.S.A.	1¢	1796	
435,436	U.S.A.	1¢	1797	
437,438	U.S.A.	1¢	1798	
439	U.S.A.	1¢	1803	
440	U.S.A.	1¢	1808	
441	U.S.A.	1¢	1810	
442	U.S.A.	1¢	1812	
443,444	U.S.A.	1¢	1816	
445	U.S.A.	1¢	1831	
446	U.S.A.	1¢	1832	
447	U.S.A.	1¢	1862	
448	U.S.A.	1¢	1890	
449	U.S.A.	1¢	1907	
450	U.S.A	5¢	1850	Silver
451	U.S.A.	5¢	1867	Nickel
452	U.S.A.	10¢	1882	
453	U.S.A.	25¢	1876	
454	U.S.A.	50¢	1809	
455	U.S.A.	50¢	1827	
456	U.S.A.	50¢	1834	
457	U.S.A.	$1	1802 over 01	
458	U.S.A.	Token	COMPLIMENTS OF J.E.W. — FRONT & DOCK, holed (five cent size)	
459	U.S.A.	Counter	Brass Counter of Henry Kettle made in England to resemble an 1803 United States Half Eagle	

Supplementary Finds

The following are just a few of the additional coins which have been found since this article was first written. All of those coins found have not been disclosed, and new finds are currently being made.

460,461	England	1/2d	1723
462	France	Ecu	1735
463	New Jersey	Copper	1787

A genuine 1726 gold Louis d'or from the Paris Mint has been the only gold piece found to date.

Conclusion

The Philadelphia trove is a surprising as well as a unique archaeological discovery, as there have been very few buried coin hoards located in the United States. The Castine, Maine find in 1840-41 was a treasure buried about 1704 of over 500 pieces of Massachusetts and foreign silver, and contained the unique and controversial MASASTHVSETS Pine Tree Shilling (Noe 12). The Richmond's Island, Maine pot of 52 English gold and silver coins was unearthed in 1855, having been buried about 1645. In 1863 at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a boy found 28 Massachusetts silver coins buried in loose gravel. An iron kettle was unearthed in 1950 at Stepney, Connecticut, containing over 200 pieces of Connecticut, Vermont, New York, and Machin's Mills coppers from the 1785-89 period,

including the first known American made Vermont style counterfeit "1776" British halfpence. In Hannahstown and Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, there have been found in and around homes, taverns, and camp sites since 1969 over 250 coins, principally consisting of George II and George III English halfpence (genuine and counterfeit), Connecticut, New Jersey, and Nova Constellatio coppers, and several genuine William III halfpence.[15] To these finds may be added the salvage of Spanish American gold and silver coins from treasure ships which sank in Florida and other coastal waters of the United States. Other so called "hoards" which were not dug up and were not really lost do not qualify in the "buried" category. The Philadelphia trove stands as a find of major importance, bringing to light both a diverse array of genuine coins in use in early times on the Philadelphia water front and the largest quantity of counterfeit coins ever uncovered in America.

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Footnotes

[1]Thomas Allen Glenn, "The Blue Anchor Tavern," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 20, No. 4 (1896), 427; Thomas F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, 1, (Philadelphia, 1857), 130-33, 336-49.

[2]*Western Treasures Magazine*, April 1976, p. 52.

[3]C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, 2nd ed. (London: The Trustees of the British Museum, 1964), p. 172.

[4]E.Z., Letter to the Editor, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 22 (November, 1752), 500.

[5]Peck, p. 172.

[6]Ibid.

[7]Thomas Snelling, *A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England* (London, 1766), pp. 39-42; Roger Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, 3rd ed., 2 (London: Printed for John A. Hearne, 1840), 33-34, 45, 50-51, 465-70; John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1953), pp. 182-183, 427; Peck, pp. 151-174.

[8]Ibid.

[9]Peck, p. 169.

[10]Joseph Harris, *An Essay Upon Money and Coins*, p. 45 as quoted by Peck, p. 204; Snelling, p. 45.

[11]Richard Parrott, *Some Cautions Concerning the Copper Coin* (London: 1751), pp. 2-3; Snelling, p. 44; P. Colloquhoun, *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, (London: 1800), pp. 180-90; Francis P. Barhard, "Forgery of English Copper Money in the Eighteenth Century, *"Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th series, 6 (1926), 341; Craig, p. 253.

[12]*The Loyal Impartial Mercury*, (London, October 3-6, 1682); reprinted in *Colonial Newsletter* (July, 1977), p. 589.

[13]Eric P. Newman, "American Circulation of English and Burntown Halfpence," *Studies on Money in Early America* (New York: American Numismatic Society, 1976), pp. 149.150.

[14]Ibid, p. 156.

[15]Sidney P. Noe, "The Castine Deposit: An American Hoard," *Notes and Monographs*, No. 100 (New York: American Numismatic Society, 1942); Walter H. Breen, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," *The Numismatist*, 65 (January, 1952), 153; Forward by Eric P. Newman to Sydney P. Noe's *The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts*, (Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications reprint, 1973), p. viii.

Most of the artifacts found by the William R. Paull family (including their 1699 counterfeit halfpence) are on permanent display in the Philadelphia Maritime Museum at 321 Chestnut Street, which is very close to the site of the highway trench where the items had originally accumulated.